

Barber County Index.

Painter & Herr, Fubs.

MEDICINE LODGE. : : KANS.

There is a slump in winter overcoats.

Dealers in sole leather are not complaining in Philadelphia.

We see no reason why spring should not be endorsed by press and pulpit.

The man that wore his affinity's name in his hat band evidently had something on his mind.

The rural carriers who are forbidden to shoot game must return to the problem of a butcher's bill.

It is not the size of woman's hat so much as the cost of it that worries the man who pays the bill.

A day's outing in an airship in Germany is going to be reasonably cheap. Still, the trip will come high.

Here is where the amateur farmer finds that garden truck cannot be gathered unless it is first planted.

If that London bank for women desires to win a big success it should make a specialty of 99-cent and \$1.98 deposits.

An elevator has been installed in St. Peter's at Rome. Will somebody now please give the Sphinx an extension telephone?

If it is necessary to photograph an ugly dog the blow is appreciably lessened by grouping the brute close to his beautiful young mistress.

Forest fires in Washington are said to have aided and abetted the recent fatal avalanche there. Here is yet another argument for conservation.

Leguminotherapy, this alleged new science of rutabagas and things, can never hope to be popular unless it changes its name to something easier.

A lawyer in San Francisco was paid \$100 a pound for his brief. We have heard of weighing the evidence, but this is the first case of weighing the fee.

The friendship between China and Japan seems to be having an attack of nervous prostration, varied with acute hysteria, as far as the other nations are concerned.

In our Atlantic fleet there are 2,500 sailors who cannot swim. They did not enlist to swim. They prefer to be the men behind the guns, which they hope will keep afloat.

Roller skating may be all right, but the tired man who is trying to sleep beside a window that overlooks a broad cement walk on a warm evening does not fully appreciate it.

A New England woman detective is to marry a millionaire. Perhaps he thinks in view of the attacks on wealth, now the fashion, that a detective will come handy in the family.

No wonder the pneumonia germ retires willingly from the scene as spring comes on, bringing with it the untamed chauffeur to continue the work of providing business for the undertaker.

Of course, Germany will give a hearty welcome to American exhibitors at Berlin, and, no doubt, the Kaiser will honor the display by his presence. The friendship between the two great nations is too strong for treatment of any other kind.

A party of American tourists who are visiting South America, going by way of a commodious and comfortable excursion steamer, are doing some good missionary work as well as enlarging their own experience. The visitors from the United States have been most cordially received by the officials and people of the southern continent, and doubtless the trip will help to promote friendly relations.

An army officer, summoned as an expert in a New York shooting case, objected to taking the usual oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He said he was willing to tell all he knew, but that it was quite possible also that he might be mistaken, or that he was not acquainted with the whole truth. If all experts are as morbidly conscientious as this about their own fallibility, expert testimony is going to be revolutionized.

New Orleans has a novelty in booms. It appears that the great demand of that city for babies, and to supply requirements recourse has been had to other localities where the birthrate is larger. A car load of infants from New York was shipped to New Orleans recently and disposed of in a jiffy. In fact, there were not one-quarter enough babies to fill the orders. Another installment has been engaged, and it would seem that any baby looking for a happy home need go no farther than the Crescent city to find such an outfit.

Appropriating the interest from a pension fund is about as refined an amusement as pawing the ice at a relative's funeral.

Madame Lipkowska, a Russian prima donna, has won her suit against a Boston hotel proprietor to restrain him from giving her name to choice dishes. The management agreed peaceably not to use her name in such connection. It may have been that the citizens of the intellectual center, for reasons of their own, abstained from ordering the dishes.

PROPER TRAINING OF THE CHILDREN

Just What Is Meant by the Phrase So Often Heard, "Old Fashioned."

REALLY NO MYSTERY AT ALL

Simply the Result of Having Enjoyed the Sweet Confidence of a Good and Sensible Mother—Proper Character Foundation Is Everything.

"What is an old-fashioned child?" is a phrase often heard, and yet it is one that is not easily defined.

Coming down to the hard pan of language, as you might say, what does it mean? That the boy or girl is quaint in looks alone, or has some quality of spirit or manner that recalls the traditions of another age? Is the laddie or lassie only externally like the quaint bandbox or embroidered shawl that has been put away these 50 years? Or are the heart and mind too old-fashioned, and what makes them so in this graceless, racing, new-fangled age?

I have put my old-fashioned little friend under the microscope and found out the secret. They are two in number, a boy and girl, and the only well-brought-up children I know. And this is the secret—the old-fashioned child has imbibed the right traditions with its first food, and the bud has straight along been pruned of all the thorns by wisest guardians. It has lived in the sweet confidence of a good and sensible mother; been taught that truth is more precious than falsehood; that consideration for others is the first requirement for true politeness; that slang is vulgar, and untidiness of the body a danger to the soul.

The old-fashioned child learns the right word instead of the wrong with its first utterances, and is taught to think and act from the beginning as a lady or gentleman would, and, so framed as it is by the loud-voiced hoydens and hoodlums of the day, it is old-fashioned.

It is impossible to consider the polite training of a child without taking its moral nature into consideration, and in order to unfold this sweetly the mother must strive, while the child is still in arms, to gain its entire confidence. The happiest men and women are those who have had happy childhoods, and this is impossible without the complete sympathy and understanding of the mother. The mother of Catherine, one of my old-fashioned little friends, said quaintly when she heard the lies the grown-ups eternally tell children: "Why, I would have been afraid to tell Cathy a fib when she was three months old!" There is a good point for all mothers to reflect upon; be afraid to tell your child a lie lest you are found out and punished in the way life punishes.

Little by little Catherine's child eyes have opened to the great truths of nature, and knowing that simple statements of facts knock down all the walls that make ugly mystery, mother said, sensibly: "Yes, dear, that's true, but it's this way," when Miss Cathy went to her with the wonderful tales heard at school of stork and cabbage plants. But the story the mother tells is too radiant to hurt, and the little daughter only loves her the better for it, and all her physical and spiritual being is bulwarked forever against the wrong moral influence.

So don't be afraid to tell your child, boy or girl, the truth as to the grandeur of nature when the time comes for it, but make them grandeur, and not ugly mysteries which you can't possibly hear until you have grown up. Telling the truth, when it is necessary to tell it, whatever it involves, is about the best weapon you can give a boy or girl for fighting life later on. Besides, it keeps them sane and wholesome now by nipping curiosity in the bud. So the old-fashioned child—ergo the well-brought-up child—has another chapter in his or her training—the one which tells quietly and simply of natural things, and so leaves no loophole for the wrong lesson from ill-bred, precocious little comrades who have never known the holy benefits of the mother's trust and sympathy.

Another point which is not usually touched upon in the book of etiquette is the one of physical cleanliness, for it is impossible to be clean within and dirty without—quite impossible to be a lady or gentleman with finger nails in mourning and little ears all but ready for the growing of spring seeds. The girl or boy, then, who is brought up to love cleanliness next to godliness has small chance of social success either now or later on, for there is no greater handicap for childish peace and pleasure than to be dubbed a "dirty" child by one's schoolmates. With the flower plot in the ears, and the nails in mourning, the first dress or suit is a hollow mockery. The child has only borrowed the shadow of polite society, and not its substance.

Many other things of equally trifling nature stamp the properly brought up child, but as they are too numerous to mention at length let me emphasize the fundamental qualities required:

The well-bred child is soft-voiced, modest and tender-hearted. It respects the opinion of elders. It is considerate of all the old and for persons in inferior position. It accepts and adores quiet dress—thinks little indeed about dress, unless the thing concerns neatness. It honors its father and mother and all other persons in authority over it. It is wise in matters that concern the welfare of its body and soul, and yet as chaste in spirit as a little flower.

And how is all this to be accomplished? By the mother leaving no stone unturned to win her child's confidence; by both parents being truthful with it in all matters; by their setting forth with every hour, in word and deed, only such ideals as will enable the imitating little mind and body.

Day by day the parents must say to themselves, "I am training a heart and soul which belong to themselves and to the great thing which I do not understand. I must be good, good myself, for their sakes!"

Let the mamma and daddies, then, look first to their own motives in the way of spiritual and polite conduct, and heaven, or the blessed Providence that stands for it, will take care of the nicely trained little kiddie that the world calls old-fashioned.

Prudence Standish

WALKING COSTUME OF BROWN

Coarse-Grained Serge Probably the Best Material to Be Used for Its Development.

Coarse-grained serge is chosen for this smart costume, and the color is clear brown. The skirt is a plain well-gored walking shape, and the long, semi-fitting coat is single-breasted, and has a roll collar taken to the waist; it is daintily braided, the cuffs of the short sleeves being braided to match. Heavy cord trimmings are arranged below the fastenings, also on the hips.

Hat of silk lined with panne and trimmed with a wreath of flowers and a feather mount.

Materials required: Seven yards cloth 48 inches wide, two dozen yards braid, four cord ornaments, seven yards silk for lining coat.

For the Summer Bedroom. Bureau sets and cushion covers for the rejuvenation of the summer bedroom are made of lawn embroidered in a combination of eyelet and blind design, done in all white or in pale tints; of fancy huckaback toweling of outlined clover design; of plain white cotton rep with color scalloped edges and of striped wash silk bordered with coarse Russian lace. For the college boy's room bureau sets and chair cushion covers are made of khaki or monk's cloth in Indian colors, and put together by means of brass eyelets laced with soft leather thongs.

Shoe Pointer.

A shoe to fit a normal foot should be straight along the inner border in order to accommodate the large toe, and it should have an outward curve on the outside of the foot in order to correspond to this contour. The sole should be flat. The heel should be low and broad. The high, narrow heel does a great deal of injury to the foot. The sole should project slightly beyond the toes and be broad enough to accommodate them. The upper part of the shoe should be easy over the foot.

Chantecler Effects



THE Chantecler craze is manifested in all the accessories that can be thought of. Here are buttons, a hat pin, a bag and a collar which add to the collection of novelties. The bag

is of black velvet with Chantecler painted on it in soft colors. The collar is fine net lace and the button and hatpin are fashioned in gold enamel in colors.

POULTRY HOUSE PLAN WITH PADDED ROOF

Everything Considered, It Is Practical, Satisfactory and Inexpensive Building and One Which Should Prove Serviceable.

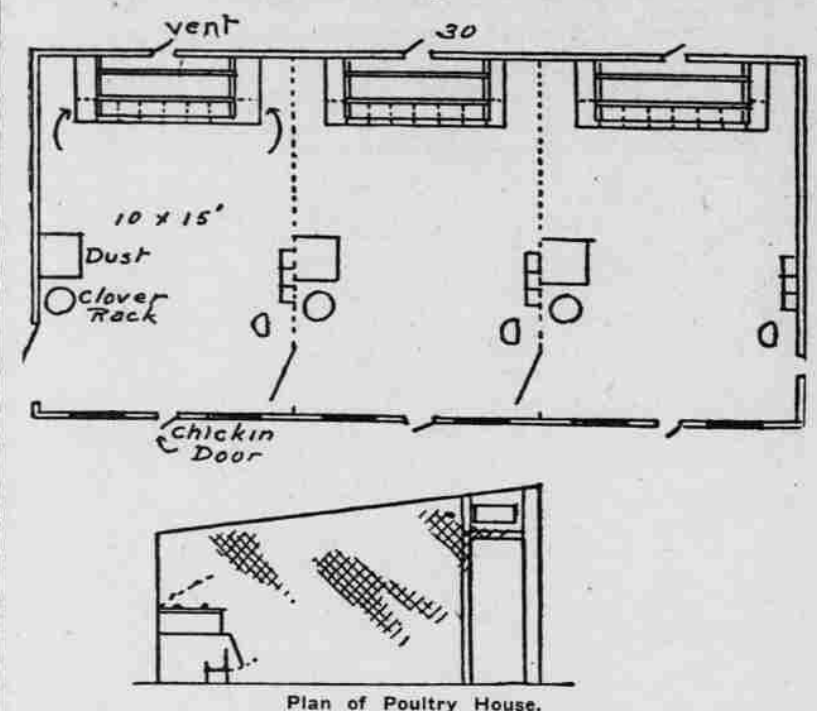
The plan and diagram herewith submitted give a good idea for building a poultry house 30x15 feet, eight feet high in front and six feet high in the rear, writes A. A. Ziemer in The Farmer. It is simply but well built of small dimension stuff and matched boards, covered on the outside with prepared roofing and lined with tar paper. It is a very light and warm house. Wire netting is stretched on the under side of the rafters and the space between it and the roof is stuffed with oat straw which keeps the house warm and free from dampness.

The house is divided into three sections by partitions of wire netting and each section or pen has two windows in front, each 24x28 inches in size. The roof platforms are two feet above the floor and three feet

dark, but can be raised when the attendant collects the eggs. The front of the platform is supported by a 2x4 piece at each corner and the back is fastened to the wall.

The positions of the dust baths, water cans, grit and shell boxes, etc., are indicated on the plan, as are also the positions of exterior and interior doors and doors for the fowls. The clover rack is made of four-inch mesh wire netting and is four feet high and two feet in diameter. Its position in each pen is indicated on the ground plan. At the back of each pen is an opening in the wall 8x12 inches, which is opened when the weather permits but closed at night, except in the hot months of summer.

Muslin is tacked over these openings during the winter to prevent a draft when the wooden shutters are open. Over each outside door is an

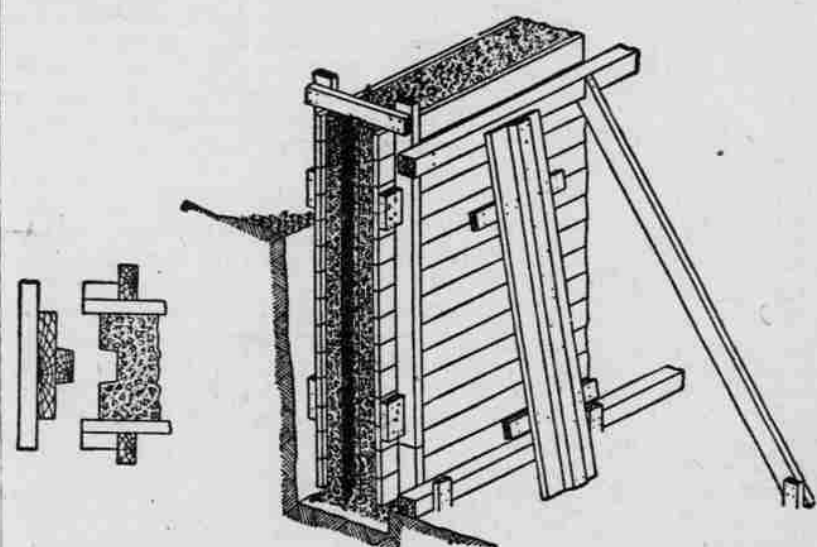


wide, placed against the back wall. The roosts are 12 inches above the platform and rest upon a frame which is hinged to the back wall and may be turned up to facilitate cleaning the platforms. Underneath the front of the platforms are nests. The hens approach the nests from the rear, going in at the ends of the platforms, and hinged boards hang from the fronts of the platforms to keep the nests

opening 8x14 inches, which is open nearly all the time, winter and summer, but which is covered with muslin in winter. During cold winter nights a muslin curtain is let down in front of the roosts and also over the windows.

Everything considered, this is a practical, satisfactory and inexpensive building and one which will give everyone thorough satisfaction.

DETAIL OF CONCRETE JOINT



Concrete construction should be as nearly continuous as possible, but if the conditions will not justify one in building continuously, the points at which the joints are to occur should be predetermined and the work done accordingly. Horizontal joints or seams are more objectionable than vertical ones and, as it is not necessary to have both, horizontal ones should be avoided in foundations which serve as basement or cellar walls. The position or character of a joint in a shallow foundation which does not serve as a wall is not important, but in all concrete work joints should be avoided when possible.

The ideal way to construct with concrete is to continue without interruption the work once started, until the structure is completed; never depositing concrete on or against concrete that has hardened. One does not expect to find it possible to work under ideal conditions, but all work should be handled so as to get, as nearly as practicable, the results obtainable under such conditions.

Unless a foundation can be constructed in a continuous operation, it is best to divide the work into sections and complete each section without interruption. This will make it necessary to provide for vertical joints at both ends of each section. To accomplish this the forms should be erected in sections, or a board should be set up in form, making a complete partition. So that the sections of the wall will be keyed into each other, a groove should be formed in both ends of the first section, and thereafter in one end of each section. Such a groove can be made as shown in the sketch, by placing a 2 by 4-inch timber vertically against the end wall or

partition in the form. Previous to placing, the edges of the 2 by 4 should be dressed to give a slightly wedge-shape; this is necessary to make it possible to remove it without destroying or marring the groove. In the course of construction, the next section will be concreted against the first and the groove will be filled with concrete, thus keeping the two sections together.

Milk Cows in United States. The number of milk cows given by the United States government report is 21,801,000, being \$1,000 more than in the previous year. There has been a steady increase in the value of milk cows per head, which is an indication of the greater interest taken in the dairy industry in more recent years. In 1910 a milk cow is said to be worth \$35.79, while in 1909 the price was \$32.36, and in 1908, \$37.67. The total valuation of milk cows is placed at \$780,308,000.

New York heads the list of milk cows with 1,271,000; Iowa follows with 1,570,000; Wisconsin, 1,506,000; Pennsylvania, 1,140,000; Illinois, 1,232,000; Texas, 1,137,000, and Minnesota, 1,125,000. The smallest number (19,000) is found in Nevada. The highest valuation per head is in New Jersey, where the figures are \$47.50.

Hog Cholera Serum. The Kansas Agricultural college, expects to produce at least 100,000 doses of hog cholera serum next year in an effort to greatly increase the value of the Kansas hog crop.

Poultry in France. In France parts of the carcass of a fowl can be purchased in market—legs, wings, heart or any part wanted.

AFTER SUFFERING FOR YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Park Rapids, Minn.—"I was sick for years while passing through the Change of Life and was hardly able to be around. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I gained 30 pounds, am now able to do my own work and feel well."—Mrs. E. La Dou, Park Rapids, Minn.

Brookville, Ohio.—"I was irregular and extremely nervous. A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me and I have become regular and my nerves are much better."—Mrs. R. KINNISON, Brookville, Ohio.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. It is free and always helpful.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. GENUINE must bear signature:

W. D. Wood

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Many things combine to make home cheerful, but no one thing plays so important a part as artistic taste in wall decoration. Beautiful, cleanly and wholesome is

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WESTERN CANADA

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, says:

"The stream of emigrants from the United States to Canada will continue." Senator Dolliver recently paid a visit to Western Canada, and says: "There is a land hunger in the hearts of English speaking people this will account for the removal of so many our farmers to Canada. Our people are pleased with the excellent administration of law, and they are coming to us in tens of thousands, and they are still coming." Iowa contributed largely to the 70,000 American farmers who made Canada their home during 1909. Field crop returns alone during year added to the wealth of the country upwards of \$170,000,000.00. Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts. 160 acre pre-emptions at \$1.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, the richest, wood, water and building material plentiful. For particulars as to location, low railway fares and descriptive illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. CRAWFORD

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Biliousness

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